

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS.  
ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 10. 310  
WHOLE NUMBER 310



BENJAMIN HANFORD,  
of New York.

## "MOVING PICTURES," By Eugene V. Debs.

Never has the Socialist prospect been so bright in this country. We enter the campaign this year in the physical proportions, the mental equipment and the moral stamina of a full fledged national party. Our comrades everywhere are eager for the battle.

There is not a moment for bickering or hairsplitting. Croakers to the rear! Socialists to the front!

Down with Wage-Slavery! Up with the Working Class!

On with the Class Struggle! Hurrah for the Social Revolution!

The following press dispatch should be read by every worker who is not a Socialist:

Indianapolis, June 23.—It was decided at the meeting of the Republican state committee to conduct a "jolly" department as an auxiliary of the Republican state campaign. The men in charge of this bureau will be the candidates on the Republican state ticket, nearly all of whom have enviable reputations as jolliers.

The scheme is an interesting one and if it works out in practice as it is planned in theory political committees in other states may establish "jolly" adjuncts.

The plan, as outlined at the meeting and agreed upon, provides that the state officials, who largely compose the ticket, shall apportion the state among themselves. Each man is to make regular excursions into his particular district to jolly the Republican workers and see that the esprit de corps of the party is kept up in good shape. Making money will not be essential, but each candidate will be expected to carry a side-line of hot air that will enable him to cheer and encourage the party benches.

The "jolly" with hot air on the side, is a powerful argument in favor of the Republican party and wage-slavery. Workingmen who vote that way have been "jollied" and "hotaired" by the Republican politicians and flimflammed and frothbitten by the Democratic politicians until their toes are out of their shoes and the seats of their trousers have jarred from their hearings, but they hold on like grim death. A good dried "jolly" with hot air gray next winter may help them let go and fall in line with their comrades in the struggle for freedom.

You have been "jollied" long enough, Mr. Worker! Stand up like a man and act like one on election day!

The workers of Colorado who vote the Democratic ticket this fall will be the real enemies, the arch-enemies of their class. Upon them the responsibility will rest.

The Silver Mine-owners are all 16 to 1 Democrats.

The mine owners will be safe as they always have been with the Democratic party in power, just as the cotton planters and cotton mill owners in the South are safe under Democratic rule. Republican rule, Democratic rule—it is all the same capitalist rule and working-class slavery.

The Democratic politicians of Colorado are promising milk and honey to the deluded and terrified workers if they will only "down Peabody" and put some cheap Democratic skate in his place to do the same thing over again, or go Peabody a few better.

The Democratic as well as the Republican members of the Colorado legislature betrayed the mine and mill workers, sold out to the mine and mill owners, defeated the eight hour bill and are responsible for the present strike and its countless horrors. They are the same foul gang in cahoots with each other and are severally and jointly owned, body and soul, by the plundering plutocracy.

The scheming knave who advises a workingman in Colorado to vote the Democratic ticket to escape Peabody is even a worse enemy than Peabody himself, or Sherman Bell.

The Democratic party has no principles—it is for sale cheap and is dear at any price.

Down and out with them both! They are rotten and ill-smelling and ought to be buried deep and lower.

Here is another press dispatch that should delight the heart of every workingman:

Munich, Bavaria, June 25.—Albert, the reigning Prince of Thurn and Taxis, is an ardent sportsman and is said to be an adept in every known sport. But he has other tastes for which the tailors, shoemakers, shoemakers, hatters and perfumers should make him their patron saint.

The prince puts on a new suit of clothes every day. To his critical eye a coat once worn is in rags. Each of his garments is perfumed with attar of roses that costs not less than \$96 an ounce. In a year his serene Highness wears about a thousand cravats, two hundred and fifty pairs of shoes and an uncountable number of gloves.

In a word, compared with the prince, Beau Brummel was a tatterdemalion.

This perfumed parasite believes that workingmen are disgusting animals and they agree with him. The workingmen who have sense enough to become Socialists are opposed to princes who produce not much to feed a mosquito, but have a new suit every day and squirt perfume at themselves that costs more than an ounce. The poor-princes are not to blame. Workingmen force them to it and they can't help themselves. The workingmen who set up and worship princes who wear 365 new suits of clothes a year and who they themselves are penniless, vote the Republican-Democratic reversible ticket. Socialists are workingmen who have cut loose and propose to make princes of themselves and their class.

Father Sherman and other pious tools of capitalism are ceaselessly frothing about Socialism because it will "break up the family and destroy the home." The Terre Haute Tribune-Gazette of June 30 has this item with the caption, "One Divorce in Five":

"The report of the state statistician shows that during the year 1903 there were 837 marriage licenses granted and 176 divorces in Vigo county."

The present marriage institution is the reflex of the economic basis of capitalist society. The Dollar is its coat of arms. Financial consideration is the controlling factor in match-making. Pure love stands little chance against a fat pocket-book. Economic dependence accounts for one divorce in five marriages. There are thousands who are utterly wretched, but would die before being divorced in public, and there are thousands of others who "don't get along" because they were married on the merchandise basis and their souls were not in the deal for a moment.

Honor bright, as Colonel Ingersoll used to say, what percentage of marriages in present society are ideal and fill the lives of husband and wife with pure and perpetual joy? Do they amount to ten percent?

The idea of Socialism polluting such an unclean institution! Capitalism has defiled the marriage relation. Socialism will purify it and make it holy.

Then again: The annual reports of the city magistrates of the City of New York show that in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York City, there were sixty thousand four hundred and thirty-three (60,433) evictions during the year 1903.

This is how capitalism preserves, inviolate, the sanctity of the family and the sacredness of the home. And if you want to know some of the results of capitalist methods of family and fireside salvation go to the red-light district and count the houses of shame.

The hypocrite who defends the capitalist system of profit-gouging and at the same time pretends to be concerned about the homes and families of the working class, should be stood on his head a moment and the thirty pieces of silver, the price of his perfidy, might roll from his pockets and accuse him of the production of his trust.

Precisely what difference there is between the Republican and Democratic wings of the capitalist party may be seen in President Roosevelt's appointment of Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy. Morton has been a life-long alleged Democrat, but is admirably fitted for a Republican cabinet.

In 1888 Morton was General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the C., B. & Q. The engineers and crew went on strike. Morton was the company's press agent and won promotion by becoming the most glib liar in Chicago.

Some verses went the rounds of the press at the time, describing "Paul Morton's Reception in Hell"

We have looked for you, Poli,  
Every one of us knew  
That the champion liar  
Of the C. B. & Q.  
When he opened his mouth,  
A hundred lies flew,  
Could a mile hell, for the little he wore,  
As understood by our philological class,  
And as the devil him repeatedly swore,  
Monsieur Grand Prevaricator and Trivial Ass,  
Say, how did you come, Poli, by underground cab?

And did you bring with you a C. B. & Q. scab?  
We've a place for your soul, Poli, a 2x3 cell,  
The smallest that's made for the inmates of hell.  
Down here, Poli, we have classification,  
Something after the style of the C. B. & Q.  
Every liar is assigned to some particular station,  
But just where to place such a liar as you  
Has bothered the devil and the rest not a little,  
Because we behold in you something that's new:  
The combination of liar-lips and little  
Could only be furnished by the C. B. & Q.

Sixteen years have passed since the C. B. & F. strike in which Paul Morton played the star role and won his honor (?), but it is still known among laboring men as "The Great Scab Route." Engineers and crew are not allowed to organize under penalty of instant discharge.

Yes, Paul Morton, the scab-in-chief of the C. B. & Q., is eminently qualified for President of the United States and ought to get the solid union labor vote for himself and the full shop and open dinner pail.

Spectacle of Bryan puffing up the Democratic national campaign is interesting. For years he has been one of the worst political liars in the Union ever hatched out.

Law in Colorado seems to be a matter of the cloth. A minister and a Catholic priest have been ordered to leave the state.

Political tactics in Colorado are turning the miners into a mob and vagrants, but are not for them for the insane asylum. Under the bull-pen at Victor are rooms in which the soldiers assemble, hold court martial, etc. Recently the soldiers and scabs have taken to shooting up through the floor with their Krag-Jorgensen. On June 8 two bullets crashed up through the floor, narrowly missing one of the miners. One of the men, William Nelson, who just escaped lost his mind and was locked up in Denver. Two others also became insane and one of them was deported and turned loose in Kansas. On other days, more men lost their reason from worry and the uncertainty of their position. Complaint is now being made that all letters written to their families by the prisoners are opened before being delivered. This involves the postal department of the country, but as the postal department is in the control of the capitalist class, no investigations will be ordered. The government was very ready to strain a point and "protect the United States mail" at the time of the Chicago strike, but this was because there were capitalist interests to protect at the same time. Colorado is different.

One point in this Colorado business that must not be overlooked is that the military companies that are oppressing and outraging the miners are largely made up of working men!

For each mile of track an average street car company in the United States has a net income of over \$3,000 a year, while a steam road's yearly income is a trifle over \$2,000 per mile of track, or was some years ago when the matter was investigated. And in cities where the street railways also furnish electric light to the municipality at an abominable extortionate figure, as is the case, for instance, in Milwaukee, the street railway ought to produce a very much larger income as against the steam roads. Few people realize the fact that the street railway line makes the best investment for the capitalist.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper magnate, is at outs with the copper trust and is preparing to publish a complete expose of the crookedness and criminality of the Amalgamated Copper company. He is already pumping some hot shot into them, as he says: "I do not know of an American 'billionaire' who has acquired his 'billions' honestly, even legally honest. It is a tough statement, but when dealing with a big subject of big moment to a big people, why mince the truth!" But he might have made his charge more inclusive. How many of our rich have followed honest walks in getting their wealth?

### Elected by the People—Serves the Capitalists!

Waukegan, Ill., June 28.—Ignoring the protests of the citizens, and in direct opposition to the advice of the city attorney, Mayor W. W. Pearce signed the ordinance granting to the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric railway a perpetual franchise over the proposed west side route, under the terms asked by the company.

This government has been protecting one of its citizens in Morocco and gotten him out of the hands of the bandits, but it doesn't protect its own citizens at home, particularly those thrown into hell pens by the capitalist bandits of Colorado. But some of the other countries are not so passive. The following despatch indicates some new and embarrassing complications for our capitalistic Uncle Sam:

Chicago, Ill., June 26 (Sun Special).—International complications are promised as the result of the strike which has placed Teller and Telluride counties in Colorado under martial law. Thomas Erskine, acting consul of Great Britain in Chicago, has been called upon for aid and intervention by nearly 80 subjects of the empire who are imprisoned in the bullpens. Of the men who demand the protection of the British government, six have served in the British navy, eight have proof of recent residence in England, fourteen claim to be Scotch born and three are Welshmen. All these have proved that they are entitled to the protection they ask.

The Teller, a professional weekly newspaper of Lancaster, Wis., reprints Conrade Franklin H. Wentworth's tribute to the memory of Frederic O. McCartney, the late Socialist member of the Massachusetts legislature, and makes editorial comment upon it opening with the following words:

"The sketch of the life and character of Fred. McCartney, given on page two, is well worth reading, if for nothing but its beauty as a literary product. It is eloquent and beautiful. As a tribute to a son of our own country, one whose father was also born in this country, town of Cassville, and who now lives in Lancaster, there is added interest. Frederick McCartney died at Boston last year. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature—had been there for three successive terms. He belonged to a stigmatized people, an ostracized party—the Socialists, yet in an old line partisan district, he was elected year after year with increasing majorities and maintained a commanding influence and respect in the legislature and among the best people of his district. When he died the people of the state mourned. This year in large numbers they gathered again at his grave to render memorial service. It was there that this address was made. A friend of the deceased writes that Fred's life is a good example for the young men of today, and his success an incentive for poor boys to strive to forge to the front.... of this splendid young man is due to his own efforts. The country was never more in need of such men than it is at this time. It is being led on the highway of destruction by its Hannas, Quays, Plattes, Spooners, Paynes, Pfisters and other hell-hounds of political corruption. New men of character and ability are needed. A great field is open for them.... 'Abolition' was a 'regulative' once a Socialist is now, but it was the abolitionists who saved the country."

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. A big book for ten cents. It will make thousands of converts. This office.

Don't say you are "agin." Socialism till you really understand what Socialism proposes.

After all, Socialism simply means common sense—common sense by the common people enough to change a system that is making life hard and pleasureless for the great bulk of them.

Thomas F. Walsh, the millionaire mining man, is slated for a fat foreign appointment if Roosevelt is elected, it is announced. Wonder how much he has had to pay into the party fund! Everything is buy and sell with the old parties, and we call it government by the people!

With the break-up of the Populist remnant come some opportunities for estimating the extent of the populist sincerity of some of its whilom war-horses. The announcement comes that Marion Butler of North Carolina has deserted to the Republicans. He refused to serve as chairman of the Populist convention. If Butler was in the Populist movement from principle he would not be likely to go to the Republicans now—the Republicans, with all the iniquities they stand for!

The Republican platform says the Republican party suppressed "insurrection" in the Philippines. Yes, we've heard about that. The Filipino's country was sold over their heads to the United States, "the land of the free and the home of the oppressed" and then with the help of "Hell-Roaring" Jake Smith and Col. Freddie Funston, all the Filipinos who had patriotism and democracy enough to want to own their own country, were butchered by the uniformed murderers this country poured down upon the helpless land. Let us pray!

Of all rascals commend us to Gov. Peabody of Colorado. When the federal court issued an order demanding that the military authorities of Colorado yield up Pres. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, Peabody quickly turned Moyer over to the sheriff of San Miguel county, and then coolly informed the federal authorities that he was no longer in his custody. And then the sheriff of San Miguel county turned the prisoner over to the sheriff of Teller county, where he will be put through a mine owner farce on the charge of being at the head of a criminal conspiracy to commit murder, and his life sworn away. Matters appear to be fast reaching a stage in Colorado where the assassination of some of the leaders of the wealth interests' outrages on the working class will be rendered justifiable. If the average run of workingmen in Colorado have the sense the gods give geese they will mass to the polls this fall and vote the government of the state into their own hands, put Peabody and Bell on trial as enemies of the people and treat them as desperadoes have always been treated in these United States.

This is a rich man's government, and if you do not know it already you will realize it sooner or later. What would have happened if the governor of Colorado had not only been a union sympathizer in the present struggle, but had gone further and used the state troops to help the miners in the struggle? Don't you think the capitalistic general government at Washington would have found warrant for an interference and the sending in of regular troops? Do you remember what was done in the Chicago strike? The governor was not abetting the cause of the strikers, but he did not propose to have exaggerated newspaper stories used as a basis for calling out the state troops when there was no actual trouble, save the trouble of the railway managers to find men enough to man their trains. But the rich man's government at Washington was all anxiety over the strike and without consulting the governor, and upon application of the counsel for the railway managers' association, sent in the government troops to put down the strike. But there will be no interference with the Colorado situation so long as the governor exercises his power on the side of the rich.

Benson's great book, "Socialism Made Plain," will be ready for delivery in a few days, or perhaps a week at most. It will be one of the finest ten cent books on the market, clear, new type, a good quality of book paper and an attractive and dignified cover page. Ten cents will pay for a single copy, and if you like it so much that you want your friends to go in with you, we will furnish them for \$4.50 for fifty copies, or for \$8 a hundred. The best way to order in quantities is to get your branch or local to do the buying, with the chance to get a little something for its treasury for its pains.

Additional editorial on last page.

## What Is Their Object?

Victor L. Berger Writes of the Church and its Political Ambitions in the United States.

THE Catholic church will have its own party in America as elsewhere. What is at present being enacted in Milwaukee and in Wisconsin forms only the prelude to the "great oratorio" about to take place.

This, however, is by no means without precedent. History teaches us that the Catholic clergy have always maintained an important position in the political life of the nations, although forced to act with greater caution in Protestant countries ever since the "Reformation."

The Catholic clergy have always displayed a most extravagant desire for domination. Not content with keeping its millions of adherents in spiritual obedience and dependence, the ambition of "God's servants" has always prompted them to play an important role beyond the "realm of God." Until a century ago the clergy shared with the kings and the nobility the privilege of ruling over Europe. Now they are willing to share this power with the bourgeoisie, America being the land of the future, has been especially selected by the Church as a field of operation.

The Catholic Church has proven wonderfully skillful in adapting itself to all sorts of rulers. It profited quite as much by its dealings with the oligarchy of Venice, founded on wealth, as through its connections with the absolute monarchy of Spain.

Hence, why not profit through the American plutocracy?

Moreover the Catholic Church naturally hates progress and changes. Its experiences with the Reformation and the French Revolution of 1789 were sad indeed. Even Napoleon I. did it no little harm. It is therefore the natural ally of all those who, satisfied with existing conditions, oppose all progress. And our American capitalists—Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and Gentiles alike—stand in great need of some "holy help" to give their money-bag rule a "divine background." They have become convinced that the idol called "constitution" no longer has the proper effect upon the masses. They need some new means of keeping them in check.

Mark Hanna clearly saw this when he declared shortly before his death that American capitalists relied upon the good services of the Catholic Church. He also foresaw that the church would be willing to for an alliance with the American plutocrats.

Since Martin Luther's time the Catholic Church has not had such a favorable opportunity to re-establish its political power and strengthen its "spiritual rule" as at the present day.

The bourgeoisie everywhere will readily do obeisance to the mitre and the crozier, yes, even assist the papacy to fully regain its past glory, if only the latter can guarantee to the capitalists the permanence of their privileges and possessions.

The American capitalists only demand of the Catholic church that it declare "property a divine institution," and the possessions of the dollar kings and trusts inviolable, then they are ready to go back to the "old fold."

In short, if the mother Church preaches that it is "God's will" that the majority of mankind be oppressed and pilfered by a small class of men, and that hundreds of millions must continue to toil hard and perish in misery, in order that a few idlers may almost smother in their own fat, that all this is God's will—provided the rich give "charity" and pay liberally to the church, then—Leo Thirteenth's dream of seeing America a Catholic country may be fulfilled, at least so far as the capitalist class is concerned.

And the Catholic Church is quite ready to interpret "God's will" in this manner, provided the American plutocrats are willing to share their power with the church. The Catholic clergy, seizing, as is their habit, every opportunity to extend their rule over the human race, consider the time ripe for their plan. This is the reason for founding a "Catholic Party." The party which hitherto has been considered the favorite political organization of the Catholic church, the Democratic party, is crumbling, and it also contains many elements upon which the church could not rely. The church is accustomed to have its own fighters, its—Santa Hermandad.

But the Catholic workmen want none of it. Look at the condition of the working class in countries where the Catholic church is mighty—nearly almighty! Look at the horrible condition of the workers in Spain, Portugal, Mexico and the South American republics. Look at their condition where the church is not quite all powerful, but yet more than powerful. Look at the miserable condition of the workmen in Italy, Belgium and Austria. Every inch of progress for the Catholic labor class is wrested by a mortal combat with the Catholic church and the ruling powers. We want none of that.

The American working class must, therefore, be on its guard. The Catholic Church has everywhere an immense influence in politics as well as in religion, though its method of mixing political and economic with religious questions, and of appealing to religious motives in the political struggle. The great achievements gained in the political field, individual and national liberty, were only won after a bitter struggle with that black-coated army of reaction. Future history will not depart from this, nor will American conditions prove different. The dark hosts of fanaticism, of ignorance and corruption are already being armed and organized. But the genius of mankind will neither suffer itself to be slain nor burned at the stake for the "glory of God." The "Red" International of the workingmen—Catholic and non-Catholic—will prove stronger than the Black International of the Priests.

An old subscriber to the Herald wrote us the other day that the paper had doubled in interest and value as an exponent of Socialism in the last year. Others have written us to almost the same effect. It goes into every state and every territory with one exception. Socialists write for it, telegraph for it—must have it! And we want them to have it, and we want others to have it, too. That is what it is published for. Some people cannot understand how a paper can be published when it is supplied at less than actual cost, after paying city union wages and maintaining a publication office where city rents must be paid. But the Herald does this and continues to exist, and it is able to exist because the comrades of Milwaukee, where it has its place of publication, cooperate each year in some undertaking by which the deficit is met and the paper enabled to improve and extend its work. They do this more cheerfully, for they realize that it is Socialist propaganda at a vastly less cost for the amount afforded than could be had in any other way. In fact, they would not feel right about it if it were run as a purely money-making affair. And we want YOU to help a little, too. We do not ask you to help bear the brunt of the burden, we do ask you to help get it before the workers who need its message more than they themselves know. And we are willing to make it worth your while as well. A great campaign is coming on. Now is the time to make converts. Now is the time to make Socialist readers. We will send you ten yearly subscription postal cards for five dollars and a present of a bound copy of Marx' "Capital," \$1.75 edition, and when you have sold the cards you will have a good conscience and the book to show for your exertions. Let us hear from you at once!

The managers of the union stores at Victor, Colo., which were sacked under Gen. Bell's military administration, will bring suit for robbery in the courts. At one store, after the goods had been carted away on wheelbarrows, open barrels of flour that could not very well be taken were rendered worthless in a loathsome manner. A miner named Johnson, who was deported from Altman and not allowed to return to his family, became crazed in Denver when he learned that Gen. Bell had issued orders that no store trader will bring suit for robbery in the courts. At one store, after the goods had been carted away on wheelbarrows, open barrels of flour that could not very well be taken were rendered worthless in a loathsome manner. A miner named Johnson, who was deported from Altman and not allowed to return to his family, became crazed in Denver when he learned that Gen. Bell had issued orders that no store trader will bring suit for robbery in the courts. 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SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN. WHY THE FEW ARE RICH AND THE MANY POOR. By Allan L. Benson.

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(COPYRIGHTED.) HOW SOCIALISM WILL COME.

Strictly speaking, it is not correct to speak of the time when Socialism "will" come. Socialism has been coming for a long time. Part of it is here. More is on the way. Every year brings a new assignment. Every year takes away something from the edifice of capitalism. A new economic house is building piece-meal. A stone in the foundation of capitalism falls; a block of Socialist granite takes its place. A capitalist pillar falls; a Socialist pillar is hoisted in its stead. Day by day and year by year, the change goes on. The more capitalism crumbles the faster it crumbles. Some day all of capitalism will have disappeared and all of Socialism will have appeared. And that moment, Socialism will begin to crumble, just as capitalism is now crumbling, and something else will begin to take the place of Socialism, just as Socialism is taking the place of capitalism. For if there is anything in this world of which we are sure it is that society is always changing; that it is always in a process of change; that the processes of evolution are constantly carrying it toward a state more nearly perfect and that changes will continue to take place until absolute perfection shall have been reached—until the millennium shall have come. And then civilization will begin to decay. For there is no such thing as a stand-still in nature. The thing that is not dying is growing. The thing that is not growing is dying. And as no thoughtful Socialist makes the claim that Socialism is the ideal state of existence—that it is a perfect economic scheme of life—no such Socialist expects that the process of change will cease when Socialism is all here. Instead of claiming perfection for Socialism, Socialists content themselves with the statement that Socialism will be a great improvement over capitalism—and that is the next step.

Socialism has been coming for a long time; part of it is here. To realize the truth of these statements, consider what is the elementary principle of Socialism. Socialism is first of all a protest against the use of capital to exploit labor. Socialism sees that the ownership of capital by one man, enables that man to appropriate the products of another man's labor without rendering any equivalent of the capitalist's labor. Against this palpable wrong, Socialism inveighs. And therefore, it may be said that any human tendency to minimize this wrong by curtailing the power of capital to exploit labor is *socialistic* in its nature, "socialistic" being understood to mean that those who endorse such tendencies resemble Socialists in this particular—not that they are like Socialists in all particulars.

The demand of Socialism being that all of the power of capital to exploit labor shall be destroyed, it necessarily follows that any diminution of the power of capital to exploit labor is a step toward Socialism. And if it can be proved that there is and long has been a tendency to curtail the amount of labor's products that the capitalist can obtain merely by his ownership of capital, proof will have been furnished of the statements that Socialism has been coming for a long time and that part of it is here.

Looking for proof of this nature, what is more common than the laws that have been passed the world over, limiting the rates of interest that may be legally collected? Interest is a very tangible and a very real thing to the man who pays it. He does not yet recognize that all interest in excess of the natural decay of the capital borrowed is an unjustifiable and unjust charge, but long ago he recognized the fact that interest was a burdensome load to carry and straightway he proceeded, by legal enactment, to reduce it to what his mistaken sense of honesty caused him to consider a fair rate. What is this but a tendency to curtail the confiscating power of capital in one direction? And while the man who believes in limiting the rate of interest that may be lawfully charged for the use of capital may also believe in the private ownership of capital and the competitive system of industry, the fact remains that unconsciously or not, in this respect, he is *socialistic*, because he seeks to accomplish a part of what the Socialists would accomplish in its entirety—to decrease the amount of labor's products that capital may appropriate. In other words, it may be set down as a general proposition that anything is *socialistic* that has for its purpose the prevention of one man, merely by the ownership of capital, from claiming the ownership of wealth produced by another. This may be a little broader definition of that which approaches Socialism in its character than is familiar to the average reader; but it is nevertheless a truthful definition.

Another example of the socialistic tendency of contemporary thought may be found in the numerous instances of late in which municipal corporations have sought to limit the dividends of public-service corporations. At the time of writing,

there is before the common council of the city of Detroit a proposition to grant a franchise to a certain public-service corporation provided, it shall be incorporated in the company's charter that its charges for service shall never be more than enough to permit the payment of 6 per cent upon the capital invested. And while the possibilities of juggling in corporation book-keeping are so great that the provision, if made a part of the company's charter, will probably amount to little or nothing, the fact remains that public sentiment has compelled the municipal authorities to seek to limit the amount, over and above its operating expenses, that the corporation may take from the people, merely by virtue of the ownership by the corporation of certain capital invested in machinery that is used to supply a public want. This policy, so frequently applied of late to public-service corporations, stands for something. It does not stand for capitalism. It is hostile to every instinct, desire and principle of capitalism. But it is not hostile to the principles of Socialism. On the contrary, it is entirely in harmony with the highest development of Socialist thought.

The prime object of Socialism, therefore, is the prevention of the individual from obtaining the products of the labor of his fellows merely by the ownership of capital. And, as we have seen, the unmistakable tendency of the times is toward the curbing of the power of capital to appropriate the products of labor. Next comes the question of how the exploiting power of capital shall be destroyed. Socialism declares that the exploiting power of capital can only be destroyed by transferring the ownership of all capital—that is, of all wealth used to produce more wealth, the land and machinery with which men work, in other words—from private to public hands. Hence comes the demand of Socialism for public ownership, through the government, of all capital, in order that each individual may have an opportunity to use the tools with which he must work without paying tribute to their owner for their use.

It having been demonstrated that there is a growing public sympathy for the purpose of Socialism—the destruction of the power of privately owned capital to exploit labor—let us now see if it can be shown that there is a growing public demand that the methods of Socialism shall be applied to obtain relief. For if it can be shown that the methods of Socialism have been and are being applied, even in a small way, further proof will have been afforded of the statements made at the beginning of this chapter that "Socialism has been coming for a long time and part of it is here."

Perhaps the most frequently quoted instance of the adoption of a socialistic method for the solution of a given problem is in the governmental operation of the postal system. The carrying of mails would afford a rich field for exploitation if in the hands of private individuals, yet the government performs this service at public expense without desire to make a profit. And the postal service is operated by the government, notwithstanding that it is no more necessary that the mail of any citizen shall be transported at cost than it is that his clothing or his food shall be sold to him at cost. As a matter of fact, if the American people could obtain, at cost, their meat, their fuel, or any other necessity of life for which they now pay prices that include large profits, it is probable that they could well afford to pay 5 cents each to a private corporation for carrying their letters. But when the government was formed, it reserved to itself the function of carrying the mails, and therefore the most "conservative" citizen now has nothing to say against the plan, just as the most "conservative" citizen would have nothing to say against the public ownership of the packing houses or the coal mines if the government had always furnished meat and coal to the people at cost. This is true because the "conservative" citizen always approves old methods of government with which he is familiar, whether they be good or bad. And he shies at improved methods only because they are new.

Merely mentioning the fact that the public operation of the schools, and the fire and police systems of cities are examples of the application of socialistic methods, let us consider the more important fact that the tendency all over the world is toward the public ownership of what are called "public utilities." In England, the government, with its parcels post, is carrying packages for the people at cost. In this country, we are still permitting the express companies to perform the same service for prices that afford enormous profits. In many European countries, the telephones, the telegraphs, the street railway systems, the tenement houses, and many other industries, necessities and conveniences are owned and operated by the government. And here in the United States, there is an unmistakable public sentiment in favor of the public ownership of the railroads, the telegraphs, the telephones and the street railway, gas, water and lighting systems in cities. Indeed, many cities already own their water and lighting systems and Chicago is preparing to take over the ownership and operation of its street railway systems, which has been demanded by a vote of five to one of its electorate.

All these things are matters of common knowledge, yet they mean nothing more than that in the cases of a few wrongs which the people have seen, because the wrongs were so plain they could not be overlooked, that the people have demanded the application of socialistic remedies. For the demand for the public ownership of what are called "public utilities" means only that public sentiment is crystallizing into the belief that exploitation by the public service corporations can be stopped only by causing the government to take over the capital used by such corporations. Plainly, this is nothing less than the application of a socialistic method to the problem of preventing the exploitation of labor by capital in these specific instances. Yet why is it more material that we should substitute public for private ownership of capital invested in street railway lines than that we should substitute private for public ownership of capital invested in industries that supply food, clothing, fuel and shelter? Is it not as advisable to save a dollar in one place as in another, and do not all of us pay more for food, clothing and shelter than we pay for street railway service, water from the public mains, or for sending messages by telegraph or telephone? And is it not reasonable to suppose that after the people have learned from actual experience that the public ownership of some capital is more advantageous than its private ownership, that the people will gradually compel the public ownership of all capital? For all capital is alike—it is wealth used by labor to produce more wealth and so long as it is owned by private individuals, those individuals can compel those who must use it if they work to pay tribute to them for its use.

The demand for the government ownership of public utilities is therefore a step toward Socialism, yet it is not, strictly speaking, a Socialist remedy. Socialism demands the public ownership of public utilities, as well as of all capital, and public ownership and government ownership, while they should mean the same, unfortunately often stand for widely different things. There is government ownership of railroads in Russia, for instance, but no public ownership, for the most simple reason that in Russia the public does not control the government. And what is true in Russia, is true in smaller measure throughout the world. In this country, for instance, the politicians relieve us of most of the cares of government. They manipulate conventions for us and we have only to choose between two or more sets of candidates, none of whom may represent our real desires. And that is why Socialists always lay stress upon measures that are designed to put the politicians out of business and restore the government to the control of the people. That is why Socialists advocate (1) the *initiative*, by means of which the people could originate legislation that they could not obtain from their regularly constituted legislative assemblies; (2) the *referendum*, by means of which the people might vote upon, and, if they liked, veto laws that had been passed by their legislatures and congresses; and (3) the *imperative mandate*, by means of which the people, by ballot, could recall before the expiration of his term, any lawmaker or other official who had betrayed the people by breaking his promises, or in any other way going counter to their interests or desires.

Let us now see if "part of Socialism has come" by the adoption of any of these remedies. Oregon, after a long struggle, has the initiative and referendum, and many other states are working for these reforms. Why? Because intelligent men recognize the fact that the people no longer control the state governments or the national government—that the politicians have usurped this power on behalf of the capitalist class. What else does Oregon's initiative and referendum law mean? What else is meant by the demand of active minorities in other states for the same law? Yet the control of the national and state governments by the people, through the operation of the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate, are *Socialist* remedies. Does not Oregon's adoption of the initiative and referendum indicate that another part of Socialism has "come?"

Perhaps the most important proof, however, that capitalism is going and Socialism is coming, may be found in the fact that the trust has come. Capitalism is based upon the contention that unlimited competition is good—that "competition is the life of trade," as the old saw has it. The trust, which the great capitalists have now enthusiastically endorsed, is the acknowledgment of capitalism's fundamental error in endorsing competition. Socialism declares that competition is industrial war and that the instinct of self-preservation will, in the end, compel those who are competing in any line of industry, to merge their capital and co-operate. Capitalism for years scoffed at this theory of Socialism, but in the end was compelled to accept it and act upon it. And in defending the trusts in 1899, the late Senator Hanna said it was no question of whether the people liked or disliked the trusts; that the men of large capital who had gone into industrial combinations had been compelled by competition to do so or go out of business.

The trust being an economic development, it has come to stay and all the laws that congresses can make will be insufficient

to drive it out. For the trust literally means "truce" so far as it pertains to the industrial war of competition; and no government can compel men engaged in the same business to fight. The destruction of the Northern Securities Company has not disturbed the "harmony of interests" that pervades the ownership of the various railroad companies that were once represented by the securities company. And the coal trust, which is perhaps the most oppressive trust in the country, has no legal existence, being controlled entirely by a "gentlemen's agreement" among the presidents of the various coal carrying railroads. Of course the law says that such agreements are "conspiracies in restraint of trade," but no one has yet quite figured out how one coal road president can be prevented from issuing a schedule of prices and the other roads can be prevented from adopting the same schedule.

The trusts being here to stay, as they assuredly are, the only question is whether the great economies they effect shall be enjoyed by the public, or whether private interests shall pocket all the savings and in addition, rob the people by virtue of the monopoly that the trusts give. Under capitalism, the monopolistic and piratical character of the trusts will remain, while the percentage of capital invested in trusts will become greater as the ferocity of competition drives small capitalists to co-operate.

In conclusion, the only question of importance to consider is: When will the final great change come—when will the public, through the government, take over the ownership and control of all capital? No one can name the year. Any well-informed Socialist can name the time. The time will be when sufficient degrees of distress and economic intelligence are co-existent to work the change. In other words, industrial panics are becoming more numerous and more terrible and, under capitalism, must continue to become so. The next panic, the signs of which are now present, will produce greater suffering than any that has preceded it, for the reason that the increasing productivity of labor, due to improved machinery and methods, makes it necessary for production to be carried on for a shorter period to accumulate such a stock of surplus products that goods can no longer be manufactured at a profit, because they cannot be sold. This means that as the period of production becomes shorter, the period of non-production and idleness becomes longer. And all signs point to the conclusion that the time is not far distant, when in one of these periodical seasons of distress, when most of the workers in the nation are out of employment and suffering, either one of two things will happen:

Either public sentiment will compel the government to take over and operate for use the manufacturing industries that the capitalist class refuses to operate except for profit, in which event the government will never be able to let go and Socialism will have come; Or the hungry, maddened men, ignorant alike of the cause of their suffering and the proper remedy to apply, will plunge the country into revolution, just as other countries have been plunged into revolution by men who held their government responsible for their wrongs.

So the two forces of poverty and education are likely to be necessary to bring about Socialism, and it is probable that it will be necessary for them to operate at the same time.

For the public mind is slow to operate, as a rule, and however much the principles of Socialism may be favored in the abstract, it is doubtful if they will be applied until the actual collapse of capitalism, which now seems near, compels the substitution of a new system of industry; and the new system of industry—the co-operative commonwealth—will not be applied by men who do not know its meaning. In other words, economic education must be co-existent with poverty if the change to Socialism is to come at the next opportunity. Otherwise the change may be impossible of achievement until further suffering, not only in peace but perhaps in war, shall have sufficiently stimulated national thought to compel the transition of Socialism.

But this fact should be borne in mind: A few men always do the thinking for a nation. It has always been so; it doubtless will always be so. A few thoughtful men fight years for an idea and after having been ridiculed and reviled, everybody suddenly endorses their idea and the nation acts upon it.

With the lowering clouds about us, no man can perform a greater service for those who now live, or for posterity, than by advocating the principles of Socialism and voting the Socialist ticket. Mr. Debs will not be elected president of the United States next November, but the vote he will receive will cause thousands of persons to investigate the principles of Socialism; and it is to those who understand something of the principles and purposes of Socialism that we must look for relief when capitalism breaks down—when millions of men are idle and the ignorant and the unthinking call for blood to avenge their wrongs.

Socialism wants no blood. It wants active brains.

The National Socialist Platform for 1904. (As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an undemocratic system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions have come into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of robbing the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertyed interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unaware the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By smothering new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literature. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the false upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of International Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and a finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of defending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III. The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses the fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Whenever and wherever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic inequality was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV. The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer content to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The capitalists of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. Inevitable. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trade unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may also every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlements of strikes; for the free administration of justice for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist party. And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

"THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY."

A new edition of this masterful pamphlet "The Right to be Lazy" by Paul Lafargue has just been issued. It is a refutation of the "Right to Work" of 1848, translated from the French by Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop. It is in the very best style of Lafargue and should be read, not only by every socialist, but by every student of the social question. His chapter "A Word to the Moralists" is a stroke of a master hand. The whole pamphlet is an arsenal of weapons for the use of socialists. It is unanswerable. Nothing could be more effective for propaganda. The price is 10 cts.; 3 for 25; 7 for 50; 15 for \$1.00; 100 for \$4.00. Charges prepaid in each case. It is printed on excellent paper and will ever be a standard pamphlet, one of the classics of socialist literature. Orders should be sent to Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

In Wilshire's for July Edwin Markham has a very striking review of Mrs. Whitton's Sanctuary, showing that Markham is quite as much the master of prose as he is of poetry. Tamm Mann, the well-known English labor leader, who is now travelling in Australia, contributes a very interesting article upon socialism in that country. The editor has a thoughtful article upon Nikola Tesla's promise to put all the world in touch with each other through the transmission of power without wires. As an indication of the trend of radical thought it may be said that the editor, who is a pronounced Socialist, regards the Colorado conditions as indicative of the break down of our existing combination of democracy in politics and autocracy in industry. He predicts that sooner or later the voters of Colorado will give up voting and resort to force in carrying out their ends.

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# WHAT CLEVELAND SUPPRESSES!

McClure's Comprehensive Protest Against Grover's Fine Work for the Railway Magnates.

People familiar with the actual situation in Chicago at the time of the strike of 1894 are familiar with Grover Cleveland's article in McClure's. It is full of shameful misstatements, one of the worst being his statement of the unimportant opening of the strike. Cleveland's first article in McClure's, and leaving out the body of the whole matter, and characterizing it as "irrelevant, and in part absolutely frivolous." The despatch, herewith in full, contains facts of which the general public was kept in ignorance. The despatch is as follows:

Chicago, July 5, 1894.  
The Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

I am advised that you have ordered federal troops to go into service in the State of Illinois. Surely the facts have not been correctly stated to you in this case, or you would not have taken this step, for it is entirely unnecessary, and, as it is to me, unjustifiable. Waiving all questions of courtesy, I write you to state that the State of Illinois is not able to take care of itself, but is ready to furnish the federal government any assistance it may need elsewhere. Our military force is ample, and consists of as many soldiers as can be found in the country. They have been ordered to go wherever and whenever they were needed. We have stationed in Chicago alone three Regiments of Infantry, one Battery and one company of Cavalry, and no better soldiers can be found. They have been ready every moment to go on duty, and have been and are now eager to go into service, but they have not been ordered out because nobody in the country, whether official or private citizen, asked to have their assistance, or even intimidated in any way that their assistance was desired.

So far as I have been advised, the local officials have been able to handle the situation. But if any assistance were needed, the State stood ready to furnish 100 men for every mile of railroad, and stood ready to wait a moment's notice. Notwithstanding these facts the Federal Government has been applied to by men who had political and selfish motives for wanting to ignore the State government. We have just gone through a long coal strike, more extensive here than in any other state, because our soft-coal field is larger than that of any other state. We have now had ten days of the railroad strike, and we have been furnished military aid

were local in character and could easily be handled by the State authorities. Illinois has more railroad men than any other state in the Union, but as a rule they are orderly and well-behaved. This is shown by the fact that so very little actual violence has been committed. Only a very small percentage of these men have been guilty of infractions of the law. The newspaper accounts have in many cases been pure fabrications, and in others wild exaggerations.

I have gone thus into detail to show that it is not soldiers that the railroads need so much as it is men to operate trains, and that the conditions do not exist here which bring the case within the Federal statutes, a statute that was passed in 1881 and was in reality a war measure. The statute authorized the use of Federal troops in a state whenever it shall be impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States within such states by the ordinary judicial proceedings. Such a condition does not exist in Illinois. There have been a few local disturbances, but nothing that seriously interfered with the administration of justice, or that could not be easily controlled by the local or state authorities, for the Federal troops can do nothing that the state troops can not do.

I repeat that you have been imposed upon in this matter, but even if by a forced construction it were held that the conditions here came within the letter of the statute, then I submit that local self-government is a fundamental principle of our Constitution. Each community shall govern itself so long as it can and is ready and able to enforce the law, and it is in harmony with this fundamental principle that the statute authorizing the President to send troops into states must be construed; especially is this so in matters relating to the exercise of the police power and the preservation of law and order.

To absolutely ignore a local government in matters of this kind, when the local government is ready to furnish assistance needed, and is simply able to enforce the law, not only insults the people of this state by imputing to them an inability to govern themselves, or an unwillingness to enforce the law, but is in violation of a basic principle of our around insulted them and tried to drive them away, and in a few other cases they cut off Pullman sleepers from trains. But all these troubles

institutions. The question of Federal supremacy is in no way involved. No one disputes it for a moment, but under our Constitution, Federal supremacy and local self-government must go hand in hand, and to ignore the latter is to do violence to the Constitution.

As Governor of the State of Illinois, I protest against this, and ask the immediate withdrawal of the Federal troops from active duty in this state. Should the situation at any time get so serious that we can not control it with the state forces, we will promptly ask for Federal assistance, but until such time, I protest, with all due deference, against this uncalled for reflection upon our people, and again ask the immediate withdrawal of these troops. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois.

## Who Walker Really Was.

That Mr. Cleveland's reticence regarding the General Managers' Association is really a conscious and studied and purposeful reticence, is susceptible of proof.

Turn to his article at page 232 of McClure's for July, and you find him saying that Attorney General Olney designated Edwin Walker, "an able and prominent attorney in Chicago," as a special counsel for the government.

Why did Mr. Cleveland take the pains to describe Mr. Walker as "an able and prominent attorney of Chicago," which is to be presumed, and yet say no more to identify him? The answer will be found in "Who's Who in America," for 1903-1905.

"Who's Who in America" is a biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the United States. It is published by A. N. Marquis & Co., of Chicago, and edited by John W. Leonard. The biographical data are obtained directly from the persons concerned. This is what appears with reference to Mr. Walker, the "able and prominent attorney in Chicago," whom the Cleveland administration employed as special counsel against the Chicago strikers of 1894:

Walker, Edwin, lawyer; b. Genesee Co., N. Y., 1832; academic ed'n; admitted to N. Y. bar at Buffalo, 1854; practiced Logansport, Ind., 1854-65; removed to Chicago, 1865; has represented several railroads as gen. solicitor since 1860. Illinois counsel for Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. since 1870; also

## Concerning Carnegie, the Gormorant.

The following extract from Fleming's book, "Depraved Finance," which is an expose of Carnegie, throws light on Carnegie methods that will deserve exposure:

"Andrew Carnegie has obtained a goodly heritage by only one trust, and for him it is only natural to advocate them. He has acquired forever an income for himself, his administrators and executors of nearly \$16,000,000 a year by being a party to bleed the steel industry of this country."

"This is more than four times the partner in the firm of W. P. Rend & Co., coal miners and shippers. Was counsel for the ry. cos. and sp'l. counsel for U. S. in the lawsuits growing out of the great railroad strike of 1894. Residence: 2612 Michigan Ave. Office: 184 La Salle St., Chicago."

So Mr. Walker was not only a railroad corporation lawyer, the general solicitor of several roads for over 30 years, and Illinois counsel for one of the great railroads concerned in the strike and belonging to the arrogant and lawless General Managers' Association, but he was counsel for that arrogant and lawless Association itself. He implies this in his little autobiography, wherein it appears that he "was counsel for the ry. cos. and sp'l. counsel for U. S. in the lawsuits growing out of the great railroad strike of 1894." Mr. Cleveland's reticence as to the General Managers' Association and his superfluous description of Mr. Walker as an able and prominent attorney in Chicago, are thus fully explained.

At the same time, Mr. Walker's employment as special counsel for the government is fully accounted for. Mr. Cleveland as special counsel for the government, because he was already the favorite attorney of the General Managers' Association. It was their "pull," and not Mr. Walker's ability and prominence, neither of which was extraordinary at the Chicago bar, that brought about the appointment.

Through that appointment, the General Managers' Association became for all practical purposes, in connection with the strike, the government of the United States.—The Public.

income of the king of England and all the royal family, and whatever vicissitudes may come to the king of England to make his income precarious that of Andrew Carnegie cannot be endangered so long as the United States has a steel industry. "There were sundry doubtful contingencies, such as the exhaustion of the iron ore of this country and the resulting collapse of this country's steel industry. Andrew Carnegie did not forget these. He arranged that the contract should secure to him and his future heirs and lay aside so much money every year as a redemption fund, so that he could acquire the principal in gold dollars or English sovereigns in a certain number of years before the steel industry is a thing of the past or in any other event."

"The excessive amount paid to Andrew Carnegie for only 60 per cent of the Carnegie company's steel plants will be seen when we make comparison of value. "According to the United States census of 1900, the entire capital invested in 1899 was \$509,530,484, and some of this was fictitious and charged as actual money. The entire steel output of that year was

NAT'L. HEADQUARTERS.—Comrades M. J. Hynes of Dayton, Ohio, and Carl D. Thompson of Minneapolis, Minn., have been recommended and endorsed by their respective state committees for the reserve list of lecturers and organizers. Unless objections are made and he placed upon the reserve list in three weeks from this date.

The state secretary of Colorado notified me that a motion, "Shall the recommendation of J. B. Osborne for a place on the reserve list of national organizers be approved?" was not adopted by a vote of 6 to 2.

Local Erie, Pa., has filed a request for "Submission to the referendum of the national platform and trades union resolution by sections and paragraphs, with opportunity for amendment and substitution, for which reasonable time should be allowed." The National Secretary informed Local Erie that as a referendum of the platform and trades union resolutions was now being taken, another referendum could not be initiated.

William Mailly, Nat. Secy.

MINNEAPOLIS.—On June 26th, Local Minneapolis and St. Paul of the Socialist party (known in this state as the Public Ownership party) gave their seventh annual excursion on the large steamer "Saturn" and barge "Venus," down the Mississippi and up the St. Croix River into Lake St. Croix. There were over 600 people who took this delightful trip, and the excursion was a great success, financially and otherwise. A band of eight pieces discoursed delightful music, and dancing was a prominent feature. Three stands served refreshments. No intoxicating drinks were allowed on the boat, and this fact has added much to our reputation for giving clean and orderly entertainment on all our excursions. A large banner on each side of the boat 20 feet long bearing the words "International Socialist Party" told the people in the towns along the river that there were some Socialists in the state. The second excursion of this season will be given August 14th.

S. M. Holman, Nat. Committeeman.

\$804,084,918. It was produced in 669 establishments, with 227,687 workers.

"In that year double the weight or quantity of steel was delivered for a dollar because prices were less than one-half, and therefore double the capital was required in 1899 to produce a dollar's worth of steel. The total capital required, or employed to produce a dollar's worth of steel in 1899 was 73 cents.

"But in comparison with the quantity of steel delivered for a dollar in 1902 this amount ought to be cut in two, and the capital to produce a dollar's worth of steel in 1902 should be only 37 cents.

"In 1902 the steel trust delivered steel products at doubled prices amounting to \$560,000,000. Therefore the actual capital of the steel trust ought to be only \$207,200,000, based upon the real and fictitious capital existing in this country's steel industry in 1899.

In view of this being the proper amount of capital for the steel trust the payment of Andrew Carnegie ought not to have exceeded \$60,000,000. Then the American people would have been better off by paying for their own libraries and in a better frame of mind for using them.

"Andrew Carnegie's correspondence shows that he knew that the makers of the steel trust were not handling their own money or their own property and that, with their feeble steel plants, loaded with mortgage bonds and bogus capital, they were in Queer street and never could get out unless the Carnegie competition could be suppressed.

(Continued on page 4.)

MINNESOTA.—Our State Organizer, Comrade Carl D. Thompson, has been in Otter Tail County for the past week forming a county organization. He has organized three new locals in the county: at Fridley, Dent, and Underwood. After his tour through the county a convention was held at Fergus Falls, with forty delegates in attendance. A county ticket was nominated, and twelve candidates for various county offices will be put in the field. Otter Tail county is an old Populist district. Great results are expected from it at the next election.

Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick reports large and enthusiastic meetings at Bemidji, Akeley, Brainerd and other points. The state committee is doing everything in its power to advertise our new party name, which we were obliged to adopt on account of a recent decision of the supreme court, which ruled that we were not entitled to the use of the name "Socialist." The adoption of a new name was left to a referendum of the party, which resulted in favor of "Public Ownership Party."

J. E. Nash, Secy.

The Republican convention in the state of Colorado, which met very recently, endorsed the reign of terror inaugurated by Governor Peabody, and carried out by his cohorts. By so doing they have merely equalled the record of the Democratic party. Steunenberg of Idaho, Homestead, Chicago, and other names recall like infamies perpetrated under the guise of Democracy.—Socialist Review.

PAUL F. MUELLER, Pres. R. RAASCH, Sec. BERN. McKANN, Treas.

## Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "Local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

### NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

Seymour Stedman of Chicago will be the speaker at the big labor press festival of the St. Louis Socialists.

John C. Chase, formerly of Haverhill, Mass., has been chosen temporary state secretary of New York, vice Henry L. Slobodin, resigned.

The national secretary's financial report for June shows total receipts for the month of \$1,286.68, and a balance at the end of the month of \$111.08.

The Fergus Falls, Minn., comrades have placed a full ticket in the field for the Fall elections. The convention was addressed by Comrade Carl D. Thompson.

Judge Parker, the new light in the Democratic party, was one of the judges who declared the eight-hour law in New York state unconstitutional.

A new labor paper is to be established in Denver and the auspicious fact is noted that the editor will be one Thomas Hyder, a Socialist who recently flunked to the Democrats.

Mother Jones appeared before the central labor body of Kansas City a week ago and received a most enthusiastic reception. She spoke on the Colorado situation.

De Leon announces that the Omaha protest against the national platform of our party is "an historical document." Thus do the impossibilities eventually come to their logical reward.

New Jersey Socialists sent a remonstrance to the state authorities against the hanging of a woman murderer on the ground that capital punishment was doubly brutalizing on the masses when inflicted on a woman.

Dr. Herron calls attention to the fact that the critics of the national platform in Omaha base their criticism on a false interpretation of the opening paragraph, which in effect says that the party makes its appeal to the people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government. The Omaha critics interpreted this to mean that the American people were the defenders and preservers of liberty and self-government.

The New York Worker in an editorial on the "Negro and Socialism," says: "As Socialists we are not looking for the negro vote, any more than for the Jewish vote or the Irish vote or the native white American vote. We wish to call forth the vote of thinking workingmen, as such, and of all others who, as lovers of liberty and human progress, sympathize with the aspirations of the working class. Their race, their nativity and their religion do not concern us except as bearing on their economic position. ... Ours is the party of labor, white

or black, Jewish labor or Gentile, native labor or foreign, in the fight against capitalism, of whatever race or creed the capitalists may be."

The Washington Bee, a newspaper published for negroes throughout the country, says: "The time has come in the history of political parties for the negro to divide his vote. ... From the emancipation of physical slavery to that of political slavery the colored voter has been the bone of contention. There are two great political parties in this country and the negro is as safe in one as in the other. The Republican party has admitted its inability to protect the negro in his vote. The Democratic party whenever it obtains power disfranchises the colored voter. The Socialist party believes in the equality of man. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties believe in human rights as far as the negro is concerned. Will it be advisable in the coming campaign for the negro to go to the party that will advocate human rights, or must the negro in the coming campaign divide his vote? The time has come for the negro to decide, and to show that he has manhood and independence."

Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord's articles on "Socialism and the City" will begin in a week or two and will run through five issues. It is a very timely series and will be well received we feel sure. Special rates for the Herald containing the installments will be announced next week.

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### ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

The Liberal Labor organizations of Norway are now flocking to the standard of the Social-Democrats. British Socialists are discussing the municipalizing of the liquor traffic.

English Socialists are making a special and general agitation for the free maintenance of school children. Michael Davitt says the English people profess Christianity and believe only in Mammonism. Same here!

Large gains in the communal elections in Belgium indicate that some recent parliamentary defeats has had no effect on the party's growth.

Tolstoi has written his thanks to an English friend for a copy of Herbert Spencer's Autobiography, but adds that in his opinion Spencer had little heart.

The London County Council has granted the Socialists the right to hold their Sunday School at Fulham in the North-End road school at the regular rates charged for such privileges.

It is said the Czar is attentively watching the developments in Colorado with a view to improving on the intensity of his own despotic rule over his own subjects, the working and peasant class.

Fred. Kneer writes to the London Justice that his speaking tour among the Scotch branches of the Social-Democratic Federation has shown him that they are in a very good state of activity, but have a dearth of speakers.

The Count von Mirbach, chancellor to the Empress of Germany and a prominent figure at court where he fulminates against the Social-Democrats, is just now immersed in a scandal in connection with the bankruptcy of the Pomeranian bank. No wonder he feared and hated the incorruptible Socialists.

The Socialists of Japan have issued an address to the Socialists of Europe and America on the subject of the war. After recounting some of the notable engagements of the war and speaking of the awful calamity that war imposes on the working class in the matter of the sacrifice of human life, they point out that a continuance of the war for any length of time is bound to involve other nations and that therefore the nations ought to be desirous of ending the war. It asks the comrades of the various nations to urge their governments to make overtures toward a peaceful ending of the war. But capitalist governments do not listen to their members who are Socialists, and instead of wanting peace they are all figuring out how their wealth lords may be able to find some wealth benefits as a result of the great struggle and its effects on the eastern markets.

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 J. H. STOUTHAMER, Pres.  
 35 ONEIDA STREET,  
 Phone Main 63. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**..BICYCLES..**

We built Bicycles to order from \$20.00 up.

FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING.

ENAMELING and PLATING a SPECIALTY.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

**KOEPPEN & CO.,**

423 CHESTNUT ST.

**J. B. REITER**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Carbonated Beverages**

AND SOLE AGENT FOR THE FAMOUS

**IRON BREW.**

195 Jackson Street, Milwaukee.

PHONE M. 2879

**THE HOME TEA CO.**

393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.,

Surely have the best TEAS and COP.  
FRESH at the best possible prices.  
Also carry a full line of Groceries.

**Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Props.**

**FRANZ MAYR'S**

MILITARY BAND  
& ORCHESTRA...

**736 Eight Street,**  
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**GUSTAV BESTIAN,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**FINE CIGARS**  
882 Seventh St.,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
"Extra" 10c.  
"Gold Eagle" 5c.

**HERMAN BUECH**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**HIGH GRADE CIGARS,**  
Tampaca, 10 cents, National Sport, 5 cents,  
575 13th AVENUE,  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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**John Leuenberger,**  
.... DEALER IN ....  
**Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,**  
No. 25 Juneeus Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Store closed Sundays.  
Make Boots and Shoes in all Styles to order

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No Reason Why You Can't Get The  
**UNION LABEL**  
On All Your Made-to-order Garments.  
**MIES YOUR TAILOR**

at 784 Kinnickinnick Ave.  
Will Fit You Up.  
LOCATED AT THE BRIDGE.

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**BRAMAN COAL CO.**  
...ALL KINDS OF...  
**COAL & WOOD,**

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**ROBERT BUECH,**  
Lincoln Avenue Barrel House,  
946 Clinton St., Cor. Lincoln Ave.,  
Fine Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars. **MILWAUKEE**  
Telephone No. 253 South.

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**DR. TH. BURMEISTER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
404 CHESTNUT ST., **MILWAUKEE, WIS.**


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**ARTHUR J. BRETT,**  
UNDERTAKER,  
281 REED STREET.

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**AND. BUEHLER,**  
PRINTER  
614-616 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis  
Telephone White 3061.

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 We prescribe and make  
glasses for the sight.  
**A. REINHARD, Optician**  
216 Third Avenue - Milwaukee



# CRYSTAL THEATER.

175 Second St. Near Grand Ave.

## CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.

A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.

### MOTION PICTURES.

Admission 10 cts. including Seat.

## Capt. Albert Hintz,

formerly at Government Pier, Milwaukee.

has a Summer Resort and Boat Livery; also fine Grove for Picnics, at PEWAUKEE LAKE, BELLEVUE, two blocks east of Waukesha Beach, at Bellevue Crossing.

He is well known in Milwaukee by the Fishermen.

## Crosby Transportation Co.

### GRAND EXCURSION

-TO-

## SHEBOYGAN

SUNDAY, JULY 10th, STEAMER NAOMI.

FARE 50c ROUND TRIP.

Boat leaves dock, foot W. Water St. 9 a.m. Refreshments served on Steamer.

**GOORICH LINE STEAMERS**

**\$1.00 TO CHICAGO ROUND TRIP \$1.50**

For Chicago 9 a.m., 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. daily.

For Keweenaw 8 p.m. daily.

For Sheboygan and Manitowish 8 a.m., 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. daily except Monday and Saturday.

For Keweenaw, Algoma and Sturgeon Bay, Fish Creek, Ephraim, Sister Bay, Marinette and Menominee, 8 a.m. Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

For Green Bay 8 a.m. Wednesday.

For Escanaba and Washington Island 8 a.m. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

For Mackinac Island 9 a.m. Sunday.

Office & Docks, Foot of Sycamore St.

## CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO.

& GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Daily at 9:30 p.m. for GRAND HAVEN, DETROIT, MUSKOGEE, TOLEDO, GRAND RAPIDS, PORT HURON, SAGINAW, BAY CITY, and all Eastern Points.

Phone Main 894. City Office 400 East Water Street.

Docks, Foot West Water Street.

## Barry Line Daily to Chicago at 8 P. M.

Fare 75c. Excursions Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M. \$1.00 Round Trip. Good for 3 days.

Office and Docks, East Water and Detroit Streets. Phone Main 521.

**PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS**

Manistee, Ludington, Travere City, Saginaw, Detroit, Toledo, Toronto, Montreal and all points east. 8 p.m. daily. Telephone Main 717.

Dock, 65 West Water Street.

Excursion every Saturday night to Manistee and Ludington. \$1.50 Round Trip.

### WANTED:

To buy (4) or (5) acres of land close to Milwaukee. Address: Acres, care Herald Office, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## J. Bruett & Son

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Etc.

Fond du Lac Avenue, Corner Lloyd and 10th Street.

### FOR SALE.

\$3000 Lot 37 1/2 x 120 to alley, eight room modern house, brick basement, on 26th street, easy payments.

\$2150-30x120, five room house on 26th Street. This price includes all street improvements; \$200 down, balance easy payments.

W. A. DUNN & CO., 201 Grand Avenue, Room 9. Phone Main 991.

## Ice Cream and Ices

for Branch Festivals, Balls, Parties and Private occasions.

## GEBHARDT'S

Tel. South 19, 333-337 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## THE SIGN WIRTHWEIN

ON THE OUTSIDE MEANS PERFECT

## Ice Cream

ON THE INSIDE.

17th and Walnut Streets. Phone West 465.

## LUNCH ROOM

Established 1882.

Formerly Technick's Restaurant, Mrs. C. Blum, Prop.

180 Second St. Daily 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

## DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)

The West Side bank, Milwaukee, has just celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization. A very neat little booklet has been issued giving views of the bank and setting forth its substantiability and success.

### CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal Theater next week the Jaxons in a refined comedy sketch, Lillian Bates, Dell and Monitor, Eddie Sawyer, S. F. Budnik, and the Crystalgraph will combine to please the many patrons. Every day, evenings at 8 and 9:30 o'clock and afternoons at 2 and 3:30.

**Excursions to Manistee and Ludington**

Beginning Saturday, June 11th, and every Saturday thereafter. The Pere Marquette Line Steamers will sell round trip tickets to Ludington and Manistee at \$1.50 for a round trip.

Have you the necessary pluck to invest \$2.00 in five Herald postal cards, which will bring you back \$2.50? Will you back your Socialist principles to this extent?

## A REAL PORCELAIN Refrigerator

Exceeds all others in beauty and strength. Better than glass which is easily broken. Better than tin which has many joints and will rust or come off. The Leonard Cleanable Porcelain Refrigerator has three coats highest grade porcelain enamel, lined inside and outside, double charcoal absorbing and filled with mineral wool, price \$50.00.

Wisconsin Pericles Reamined Refrigerators \$17 to \$21. Galvanized and Zinc lined Refrigerators from \$5.00 upwards.

PETER PAULUS Hardware Co., 367 Third and 310 Chestnut Sts.

Geo. A. Schick THEO. F. Ducey

For Style, Comfort and Durability wear an

## Emerson Shoe

STRICTLY UNION MADE.

\$3.50 and \$5.00

## SCHICK & DUCHEY

GRAND AVE. & THIRD STREET.

We also carry a line of \$2.00 and \$2.50 SHOES.

## Skill by Experience.

How does a workman become skilled? Is it not by long continued practice? Just the same in bookkeeping—a teacher whose knowledge is all "book knowledge" is apt to talk above his pupils' heads.

Prof. A. R. Pucke, our commercial teacher, has had long experience in a large concern. He teaches bookkeeping as books are kept. He has "practiced what he teaches."

## Cream City Business College.

91 Wisconsin Street.

A fully guaranteed Pocket Knife for 25c

John Meunier Gun Co., 772 W. Water

## HOW ABOUT

THAT \$2.00 BILL?

Or are you one of the fellows eternally "kicking" but never "hustling." Let's have it to-day. We'll mail you five subscription cards.

Social Democratic Herald.

## NOTICE!

Look at the fine lot of Sample Shoes, 500 pair, in C. M. HANSON'S Window, 900 Kinnickinnic Ave., in Bank Building.

Repairing a Specialty.

## FOR SALE.

COTTAGES & LOTS in any part of city; prices \$1,000 and up. FARMER has several fine farms with stock, machinery and good crops. We will sell cheap or exchange for city property.

BERNAT & COBUS, Room 50, Citizens Trust Building, Corner Omaha and Third Streets.

## THE HOUNDING OF LABOR!

Mr. Neacy's Fable about Parry's Goodness and Something about his own Blacklisting Organization.

Don't look too hard for truth and honor to our "leading" citizen. Business is business and he is not engaged to any great extent in the truth and honor business. Thomas J. Neacy, manager of the Flier & Stowell plant in Milwaukee, a man with a hatred for working people and congressional aspirations, has written a letter to the Catholic Citizen in which he makes this shameful statement:

"Parry, in and out of season, has advocated paying the highest going wages. What hurts or spoils this in the eyes of the unions is that he insists on a fair day's work in return, or in other words he wants unrestricted production. Parry believes the unions are here to stay. He does not object to them as long as they confine their operations within legitimate lines."

And this in the face of the fact, which Labor-hater Neacy cannot well be unaware of, that Parry has maintained a non-union shop with

such "unrestricted individual production" that after his non-union men had had to submit to two arbitrary wage reductions, they had manhood enough and regard enough for the rights of their impoverished wives and children to go on strike and to demand a living wage! Where do the "highest going wages" come in? Neacy belongs to that class of capitalists who have lost all sense of humanity in dealing with the abject creatures who are forced by the capitalist system to be beggars for wages. His god is PROFIT, whether it comes out of an already impoverished working class or not. He belongs to a blacklisting organization which has for its object the hounding off the earth of every metal worker who has enough life left in him to be rebellious against tyranny. The organization maintains certain central offices in the larger cities where minute reports of employees are filed. Following is one of the blanks they fill out—please note the specifications:

Milwaukee, Wis., 190

WM. J. FAIRBAIRN, No. 35 Hathaway Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—The Employee named below has this day LEFT our service.

Name	Specialty	Rate	Discharged, Quit or Laid Off	Cause
------	-----------	------	------------------------------	-------

Efficiency.....

Disposition.....

Habits.....

Union.....

Yours truly,

(Firm Name)

When a slave ceases to be submissive he "leaves" the employ of the firm under compulsion and the above blacklisting blank is sent to the main office. Wherever the man goes he is marked. He changes his name to avoid Neacy's bloodhounds, but sooner or later they track him down. His final end may be readily imagined. The working class is a patient class and if its patience does not break down before the truths of Socialism and the value of the ballot can be taught it, men like Neacy and Parry will have Socialism to thank for their escape from violent deaths.

## A Socialist Review of Reviews

THAT'S WHAT The Comrade IS NOW!!

Contains a monthly digest of THE WHOLE SOCIALIST PRESS, Reduced To 50 cents a Year. Includes the utterances of SEVERAL HUNDRED PAPERS on all questions that interest Socialists.—THE IDEAL PAPER for the BUSY SOCIALIST.—THE BEST MAGAZINE for the Socialist WHO DOESN'T LIKE TO MISS ANYTHING OF IMPORTANCE.—CARTOONS—PORTRAITS—ILLUSTRATIONS

Comrade Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Sq., N. Y.

It would be interesting to know just who pays for those silk shirts and other loggery that the Rose Marching Club wore to the St. Louis convention. Doubtless some rich corporation that is interested in the fortunes of their servant, David S.

### Picnic Tickets.

Previously reported	\$218 35
F. W. Wilson	1 00
Ed. Nickel	1 00
E. Claussen	1 00
Alex. Klaber	1 00
Gast. Podolski	1 00
Fred. Klebert, Manitowoc	1 00
M. Bradman	1 00
Louis Sikora	1 00
H. Schmidt	1 00
Eleventh Ward Branch	2 50
A. Eggert	1 00
Peter Kennert	1 00
Joe Schewelert, Nekeosa	50
J. W. Bass	1 00
L. Lehrbaumer	1 00
A. Zinkel	1 00
W. C. Hollander	1 00
C. D. Hollander	20
Jos. E. Cordes	1 00
F. J. Kreuser	1 00
B. J. Meyer	1 00
Chas. Ratzow	1 00
W. V. Kuchynski, Wauwatosa	10
Chas. Luecke	1 00
Math. Jaekle	50
Jos. Buechel	1 00
Christ. Seifert	1 00
John Wuerdemann	1 00
Wm. Hagen	1 00
John Habach, West Allis	1 00
Christ. Zahm	1 00
F. C. Ruger	1 00
Chas. Eder	1 00
Wm. Flaum, R. R. 1, Sta. D.	1 00
Otto Dameran	50
Moritz Hempel	1 00
Kraus & Wertheim Co.	1 00
A. H. Busby	1 00
F. W. Rehfeld	1 00
A. D. Daemrich, Pittsville	1 00
Wm. Hoppe	1 00
Total	\$258 05

### Monthly Pledges.

C. Blodgett	25
H. W. Grantz	1 50
Thos. Stuenkel	2 00
Wm. Jenz	30
Total	4 05

### Sale of buttons

Total receipts	\$178 35
Pd J. Reichert, treasurer	\$155 08
To National Campaign Fund	50
Total expenditures	\$155 58
Balance June 30	22 77

### Campaign Fund.

Bruno, Brodhead	1 00
E. H. Thomas	20 00
S. Ritchie	10 00
John Czapiewski	25
R. L. Devine	1 00
G. Lansing	25
Mary Thompson	50
John Keiehn	50
Total	\$33 50
Received from Literary Agency	15 00

### S. S. SINGING SOCIETY AURORA

The S. S. Singing Society Aurora will have their annual basket picnic Sunday, July 10, in Karth's Grove, four blocks west of Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery. Friends of the society, as well as all the comrades, are invited. There will be games for the children, and amusements of all kinds. A good time is promised. Coffee and refreshments.

## Don't Cook Yourself--Cook With Gas.

These boiling hot days that are on us render cooking over a hot coal stove a cruel torture.

Since cooking by gas brings comfort and convenience since gas is the cheapest of all fuels; since you get the best gas range built for \$15; since you get it connected free, why not COOK WITH GAS?

You may see a modern gas range in operation at our Exhibit Room, 182 WISCONSIN STREET.

"Do It Right, and Cook With Gas."

Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

THE OLD - OLD SOCIALIST CORNER.

WM. JORDAN, Saloon, SHARP CORNER WINNEBAGO AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

Socialist Papers from Germany and America on File.

It's Hammock Time

These indispensable summer comforts can be seen in large variety at the Gross store. They are big, enormous fellows, and as bawdy as they are comfortable.

FROM ONE DOLLAR TO SEVEN-FIFTY

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD"

PH. GROSS HDW. CO. 126-128 Grand Ave.

# THE BIG THIRD ANNUAL MONSTER PICNIC

GIVEN BY THE

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

WILL BE HELD AT

### SCHLITZ PARK, Milwaukee, SUNDAY, JULY 17th, '04

\$125.00 in Prizes for Game Contests.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS. TO BALL 25 CENTS.

### \$60.00 Worth of Prizes

GIVEN FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR THE

#### Monster S. D. P. Picnic

To stimulate the sale of tickets for this Monster State Picnic at Schlitz Park, July 17th, the following Prizes are offered:

First prize: A \$25.00 Talking Machine furnished and partly donated by McGreal Bros., 173 Third Street.

Second prize: A 20 Year Gold Filled Watch, Waltham movement, donated by A. H. Stecher, Jeweler, 3rd & State St.

Third prize: \$10.00 Worth of Dental Work, donated by Dr. Young, 413-416 Germania Bldg. Winner can sell certificate if so chooses.

Fourth prize: A \$5 Silk Umbrella, donated by L. Sachs, the Jeweler, 418 National Avenue.

### Address by

## Sen Joe Katayama,

Editor of "The Japan Socialist" of Tokyo, Japan.

Director of the Iron Workers' Union of Japan.

Organizer of the Miners' Union of Japan.

Member of the International Socialist Bureau for Japan.

DONT MISS IT!

### Reduced Railroad Rates For the Picnic!

A Fare and One-Third for the Round Trip on all roads from all points in Wisconsin where the going rate to Milwaukee is \$3.00 or less, has been secured for this Picnic.

Tickets will be sold on July 16th and 17th, 1904, good to return leaving Milwaukee until and including July 18th, 1904.

Tickets limited for going passage commencing date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction.

A Fare and One-Third For the Round Trip.

Not a single reader should fail to attend. It will be a memorable demonstration --- one which you will be proud of having attended your life-long. Hundreds of Comrades from every part of Wisconsin are coming. And why not? It is run for the benefit of the Socialist Press and the Campaign Fund. It is not a local but a State Picnic. By the way, that reminds us of the tickets sent you. Have you paid for yours? Many Comrades have. Why not do your duty and send in the money now, even if you haven't sold all the tickets. Let every one give the Monster a Boost. Advertise it. Talk about it. Bring your friends.